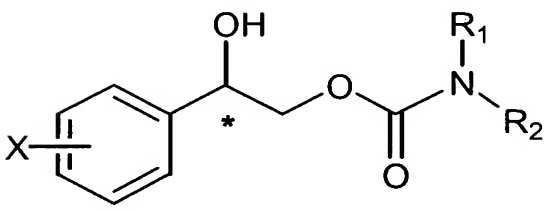
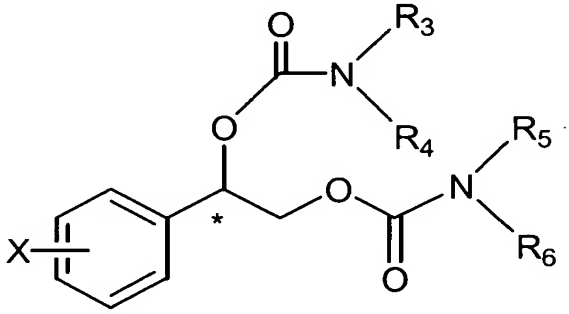
What is claimed is:

1. A method for preventing or treating neurodegenerative disorders comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II):



Formula (I)



Formula (II)

wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

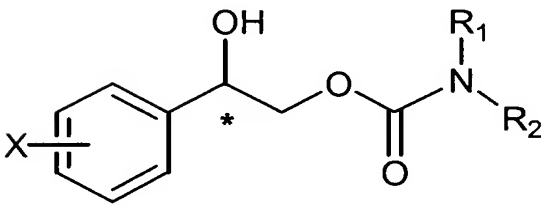
R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1-C_4 alkyl; wherein C_1-C_4 alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl (wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano).

2. The method of claim 1 wherein X is chlorine.

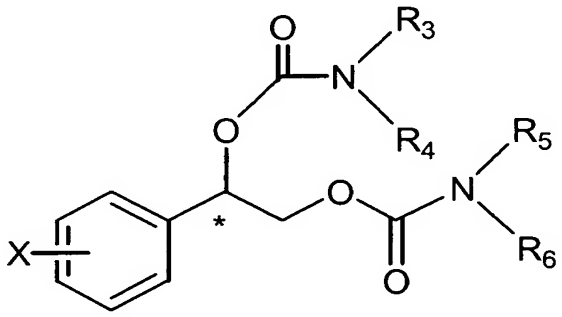
3. The method of claim 1 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are selected from hydrogen.

5. A method for preventing or treating neurodegenerative disorders comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) or enantiomeric mixture wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates:



Formula (I)



Formula (II)

wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1-C_4 alkyl; wherein C_1-C_4 alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl (wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano).

6. The method of claim 5 wherein X is chlorine.

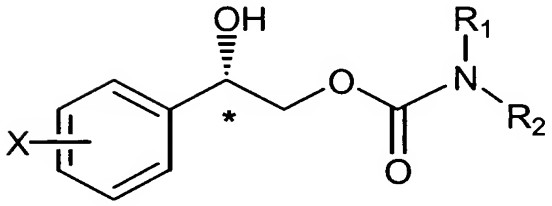
7. The method of claim 5 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.

8. The method of claim 5 wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are selected from hydrogen.

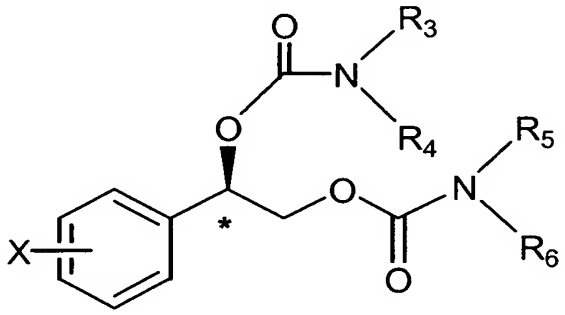
9. The method of claim 5 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.

10. The method of claim 5 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.

11. The method of claim 5 wherein the enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) is an enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa):



Formula (Ia)



Formula (IIa)

wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1-C_4 alkyl; wherein C_1-C_4 alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl (wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano).

12. The method of claim 11 wherein X is chlorine.

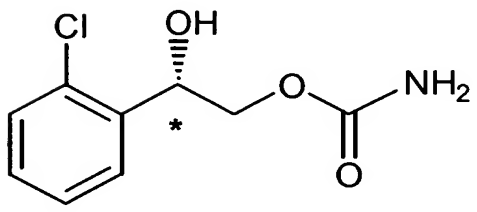
13. The method of claim 11 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.

14. The method of claim 11 wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are selected from hydrogen.

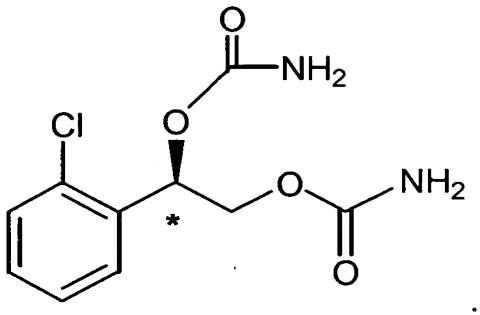
15. The method of claim 11 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.

16. The method of claim 11 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.

17. The method of claim 5 wherein the enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) is an enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb):



Formula (Ib)



Formula (IIb)

18. The method of claim 17 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.

20. The method as in claims 1 or 5 wherein neurodegenerative disorders are selected from the group consisting of acute neurodegenerative disorders, chronic neurodegenerative disorders, other acute or chronic neurodegenerative disorders associated with memory loss and other acute or chronic neurodegenerative disorders associated with neuronal injury.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein acute neurodegenerative disorders are selected from neurodegenerative disorders associated with an abrupt insult selected from acute injury, hypoxia-ischemia or the combination thereof resulting in neuronal cell death or compromise.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein acute injury is selected from brain trauma, focal brain trauma, diffuse brain damage, spinal cord injury, intracranial lesions (selected from contusion, penetration, shear, compression or laceration lesions), intravertebral lesions (selected from contusion, penetration, shear, compression or laceration lesions) or whiplash shaken infant syndrome.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein acute injury is selected from brain trauma, focal brain trauma, diffuse brain damage or spinal cord injury.

24. The method of claim 21 wherein hypoxia-ischemia is selected from cerebrovascular insufficiency, cerebral ischemia or cerebral infarction.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein cerebral ischemia or cerebral infarction are selected from cerebral ischemias or infarctions originating from embolic occlusion, thrombotic occlusion, reperfusion following acute ischemia, perinatal hypoxic-ischemic injury, cardiac arrest or intracranial hemorrhage (wherein hemorrhage is selected from epidural, subdural, subarachnoid or intracerebral hemorrhage).

26. The method of claim 20 wherein chronic neurodegenerative disorders are selected from neurodegenerative disorders associated with progressive neuronal cell death or compromise over a period of time selected from Alzheimer's disease, Pick's disease, diffuse Lewy body disease, progressive supranuclear palsy (selected from Steel-Richardson syndrome), multisystem degeneration (selected from Shy-Drager syndrome), chronic epileptic conditions associated with neurodegeneration, motor neuron diseases (selected from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis), multiple sclerosis, degenerative ataxias, cortical basal degeneration, ALS–Parkinson's–Dementia complex of Guam, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, synucleinopathies (selected from multiple system atrophy), primary progressive aphasia, striatonigral degeneration, Machado-Joseph disease / spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 and olivopontocerebellar degenerations, bulbar and pseudobulbar palsy, spinal and spinobulbar muscular atrophy (selected from Kennedy's disease), primary lateral sclerosis, familial spastic paraplegia, Werdnig-Hoffmann disease, Kugelberg-Welander disease, Tay-Sach's disease, Sandhoff disease, familial spastic disease, Wohlfart-Kugelberg-Welander disease, spastic paraparesis, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, familial dysautonomia (selected from Riley-Day syndrome) or prion diseases (selected from Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker disease, Kuru disease or fatal familial insomnia).

27. The method of claim 26 wherein chronic neurodegenerative disorders are selected from Alzheimer's disease, chronic epileptic conditions associated with neurodegeneration, multiple sclerosis or Parkinson's disease.

28. The method of claim 20 wherein other acute or chronic neurodegenerative disorders associated with memory loss are selected from neurodegenerative disorders associated with age-related dementia, vascular dementia, diffuse white matter disease (selected

from Binswanger's disease), dementia of endocrine or metabolic origin, dementia of head trauma or diffuse brain damage, dementia pugilistica or frontal lobe dementia.

29. The method of claim 20 wherein other acute or chronic neurodegenerative disorders associated with neuronal injury are selected from neurodegenerative disorders associated with chemical, toxic, infectious and radiation injury of the nervous system, injury during fetal development, prematurity at time of birth, anoxic-ischemia, injury from hepatic, glycemic, uremic, electrolyte and endocrine origin, injury of psychiatric origin, injury from peripheral diseases and plexopathy (selected from plexus palsies) or injury from neuropathy.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein other acute or chronic neurodegenerative disorders associated with neuronal injury are selected from neurodegenerative disorders associated with injury of psychiatric origin or injury from neuropathy.

31. The method of claim 30 wherein injury of psychiatric origin is selected from psychopathology, depression or anxiety; and, wherein injury from neuropathy is selected from multifocal, sensory, motor, sensory-motor, autonomic, sensory-autonomic or demyelinating neuropathies (selected from Guillain-Barre syndrome or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy) or those neuropathies originating from infections, inflammation, immune disorders, drug abuse, pharmacological treatments, toxins, trauma (selected from compression, crush, laceration or segmentation traumas), metabolic disorders (selected from endocrine or paraneoplastic), Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease (selected from type 1a, 1b, 2, 4a or 1-X linked), Friedreich's ataxia, metachromatic leukodystrophy, Refsum's disease, adrenomyeloneuropathy, Ataxia-telangiectasia, Déjerine-Sottas (selected from types A or B), Lambert-Eaton syndrome or disorders of the cranial nerves).

32. The method as in claims 1 or 5 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is from about 0.01 mg/Kg/dose to about 100 mg/Kg/dose.